FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1896.

If our friends who favor us with manus ligation wish to have rejected articles retu must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

Thacher and Destruction.

To lead a forlorn hope for the sake of a principle is the finest proof of moral forti-Some of the great heroes of history have done that thing and have earned thereby unending glory.

To fling away principle and seek or ac cept the leadership of a forlorn hope for the sake of a personal advertisement, is proof of nothing more than inordinate vanity or congenital damfoolness

We wonder whether this sentiment is contained in any of the books of reference in the library at Wolfert's Roost.

Perhaps the Hon. JOHN BOYD THACKER of Albany flatters himself that history will regard his performance, including the deglutition of his noble declaration for honest money at Saratoga less than three months ago, as a sacrifice of self in order to save the Democracy of the Empire State.

The way to preserve the State organization of the Democracy for future usefulness was to use the axe and not the tow-line. As it is, thanks to stupidity, cowardice, and treachery combined, the boat is dragged on in the wake of the doomed ship, and in the stern sits a somewhat ridiculous figure, with impotent hands upon the tiller.

Popocratic Lies.

For hold, impudent lying, the permanen Chairman of the Buffalo Convention, Mr. H. H. ROCKWELL, excels his master BRYAN in the proportion of 16 to 1. Here are some of the utterances in his speech yesterday;

"What was the system of bimetallism which pre walled prior to 1878 ! It was the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver on equal terms and without discrimination at a ratio of practically 16 to 1, exactly what is demanded by the Chicago platform.

Neither silver nor gold has great intrinsic value That desire is caused by their monetary use, and tha alone. The value of gold rests in the confidence that men have in a Government that will recognise its monetary use and stamp it as money. While men had that same confidence in silver, it was as valuable when melted as when coined, tust as gold has con tinued to be. It was because the Government with-drew that recognition, discriminated against sliver, and refused to coin or recoin it, that people lost fath in sliver, and its value as compared with gold depre-

"The value of a gold dollar rests alone on the fatth and credit of the Government, and under restored by metallism the value of a silver dollar would rest or the same basis.

"A dollar in gold to-day will buy twice as many on commodities as it would prior to 1873. will buy twice as much land."

Every one of these extracts embodies a falsehood. From 1884 to 1878 the "free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver" resulted in the coinage of only a little more than 5,000,000 standard silver dollars, or an average of 125,000 a year, the number one year being as small as 1,100. Silver was used during all that period for subsidiary coin and scarcely anything else. The assertion that the value of gold and silver is derived from their use as money, is putting the cart before the horse. They are used as money because they are valuable, and are not valuable because they are used as money. Legislation can no more add to their value or diminish it than it can add to or diminish the value of copper and iron. The assertion that a dollar in gold will buy, to-day, twice as much land as it would buy in 1878, is so ridiculously untrue, that nobody in his senses would dare to make it except a Popocrat. It might as well be said that a dollar in gold will buy twice as much labor as it did in 1873, but that lie was a little too much even for a Popocrat.

Altogether, Mr. ROCKWELL's speech dem onstrates the desperation of his party, and their abandonment of common sense.

Candidates. The irrepressible Tow WATSON spoke on Wednesday at Lincoln, Neb., the home of his friend Billy. On the same afternoon BILLY delivered his one hundred and thirty third campaign speech at Asheville, N. C. which is not very far from Tow's own country. Comparing the reports of the two efforts, we should say that Tom's speech was by far the abler production. It was forcible, in its way, and it manifested some originality of utterance, and some reliance upon the orator's own individuality, qualities noticeably absent from the campaign addresses of Tom's Protean associate. Probably after reading Tom's speech, or hearing it, BILLY could get up and deliver one in the same style nearly if not quite as good, but that would be due merely to his uncommon mimetic powers, and not to his own intellectual or rhetorical initiative. BILLY would imagine himself Tox for the time being, lose himself in the rôle of WATSON, and produce a pretty fair imitation of the Watsonian peculiarities. That is the way his mind and his mouth always work; he is perpetually an impersonator of somebody else. Of course Tom, as an original and not a second-hand orator, is the more respectable figure of the two.

What we observe particularly in these simultaneous speeches of the Populist candidates is that although Tom was addressing BILLY's fellow townsmen and BILLY was speaking almost within hearing distance of Tom's neighbors in Georgia, neither associate had a word of compliment for the other. The personal amenities to be expected under such circumstances were wanting. There was a total absence of the mutual bows and pleas ing smiles which ordinary courtesy required. If the two Populist orators had been flerce political rivals, instead of being political partners with the same interests at stake, they could not have ignored each other

more contemptuously. Now, although our sympathies are rather with Tom, as the livelier customer, more forcible character, and franker demagogue of the pair, candor compels us to assign to him, and not to BILLY, the blame for this curious and probably unprecedented state of affairs. Ton Warson has very little personal vanity and a considerable sense of humor. BILLY is all vanity and no humor. If Tom had assumed at the beginning a reverent attitude toward his associate, and had treated him as his superior on the ticket and as a statesman entitled to serious consideration, BILLY would have thought the world of Tom. We should now see the two leaders travelling together in the same private car and speaking to admiring crowds from the same rear platform instead of going it alone, each keeping as far from the

other as geography permits. But Tom's sense of humor destroyed at the very start any hope of harmonious relations. He was printing a Populist news-

paper down in Georgia when the Populists tot possession of the Democratic National Convention and nominated BRYAN on Populist platform. He knew BILLY through and through, having served with him in Congress. On the very day when Tom Warson himself was nominated for Vice-President at St. Louis, the first place on the ticket being left blank to be filled in later, Tom's presses at Atlanta were grinding out at a mighty rate Tom's real opinion

of BILLY. For example, Tom quoted with glee the remark of a Nebraska delegate to Chicago, that "the hardest thing BILLY BRYAN will have to contend against will be the necessity of keeping his mouth shut." In another place in that number of Tom's paper BILLY was mentioned as "a man of immature judgment, who would constitute an extra-hazardous risk as head of the national Government." BILLY "lacks depth and breadth," explained Tom, in big black type. Above his own signature on the editorial page, Tom quoted some of BILLY's profoundest utterances on silver, and demanded, satirically: "What does Mr. BRYAN really mean to say? We doubt if he himself knows." And after much more of the same sort, designed to exhibit BILLY to the Populist congregation as a bundle of incapacity and amusing conceit. Tom recorded with a chuckle this prediction as to BILLY's part in the campaign : The Democratic plan seems to be that BRYAN is to run the windmill."

BILLY has run the windmill. He has likewise proved his inability to keep his mouth shut. He has likewise demonstrated to everybody's satisfaction the immaturity of his judgment, and the shallowness and narrowness of his intellect. But the very fact that events have proved the truthfulness of Tom's early prognostications, and justified his original estimate of BILLY's character, makes it all the harder for the latter to think of the former or to hear his name mentioned, or to see it in print, without experiencing emotions that render impossible even the pretence of amicable personal relations between Populist Number One and Populist Number Two. So when Tom goes to Lincoln he has no eulogistic phrases to bestow upon his associate; he has already fully expressed his sentiments concerning BILLY. And BILLY has no kind or graceful word for Tom when he stands upon the Blue Mountains with his face toward Georgia, and opens for the one hundred and thirty-third time in the present campaign the only part of himself which does not lack breadth.

New York City's Congressmen.

Under the apportionment made by the Legislature on the basis of the Federal census of 1890, the city of New York with the two adjacent counties of Richmond and Westchester has ten Representatives in the lower House of Congress. Richmond county cast at last year's State election 4,700 Democratic, 3,700 Republican, and 15 Populist votes. Westchester county cast 13,700 Republican, 12,000 Democratic, and 87 Populist votes. The politics of Richmond county, or Staten Island, and of Westchester county are controlled to a very considerable extent by men doing business in this city; and under the terms of the Greater New York bill as passed in March, the whole of the county of Richmond is to be consolidated with the Greater New York.

The last general Congress election, or the first to be held in these Congress districts as now constituted, took place in 1894 under political conditions totally dissimilar from those which exist in New York at present. Five of the ten districts were carried by Republican candidates, and one district was so closely disputed that a contest resulted, terminating favorably to the claims of the Republican candidate, Mr. MITCHELL. The other four districts returned the regular Democratic candidates.

In the Fifty-fifth Congress it is imperative that the city of New York should be represented by men standing steadfastly for the protection of the public credit and the integrity of the standard of coinage; and in five of the ten districts described, the Republicans have already put in nomination, or intend to nominate, hard-money. sound-money, and honest-money candidates, with every present prospect of their election by majorities large enough to render unavailing the opposition of Popocrats and Populists, or of both combined. In these five districts, in which the normal Republican vote would, under ordinary political divisions, be large enough to secure again the election of straightout Republican candidates, the course of patriotic and honest-money Democrats is perfectly clear. They can, they should, and they will vote for the Republican nominees as the accredited representatives of the cause for which, in the view of Democrats and Republicans alike and of common-sense and conservative citizens generally, WILLIAM MCKINLEY stands.

The other five districts of the city and neighborhood are now represented by Democrats in the Fifty-fourth Congress, for in one of these, the Tenth Congress district, the Republican candidate, elected in 1894, died before taking his seat, and the present incumbent is a Democrat, chosen at last year's election by a plurality in excess of 5,000. They are all what are called "river districts," situated on the extreme east or west side of town. In so much of the Seventh Congress district as lies within the New York city boundary, the Democratic majority in 1894, when Governor Morton and Senator Hill, were at the head of the rival State tickets, was 3,400; the Democratic vote was 8,400 and the Republican 3,000, the proportion being, therefore, two to one. In the Ninth Congress district the Democratic vote was 13,000 and the Republican vote 7,200. In the Tenth Congress district the Democratic plurality was 2,500 in 1804, and last year, as we have seen, it was 5,000. In the Eleventh Congress district, now represented by the grotesque and diverting SULZER, the Democratic majority in 1894 was over 2,000, and in the Twelfth Congress district, of which Col. GEORGE B. McClellan, honest-money Democrat, is now the representative, the Demogratic majority was 3,500.

tion of a Republican candidate for Congress as the champion and upholder of the hardnoney cause would be attended with peril to that cause, if not with the probability of defeat, through the putting up of two rival hard-money candidates in each, the one a straightout Republican and the other an conest-money Democrat. It has seemed to many of the leaders of the formidable and patriotic sound-money movement in the Democracy that if, in the five Congress districts of the city which are in ordinary fights either Republican or nearly so, the endorsement of the Republican Congress candidates is judicious and desirable, the support of hard-money Democrats for Congress by the Republicans would be equally advantageous to the common cause in those five districts in which the Democratic vote predominates, and in which, because of past associations, voters are inclined to the support of Democrats rather than Republicans.

Such is said to be the political situation in several, if not all of these districts, not one of which would return a Popocrat silverite member if the honest-money Democrats and the honest-money Republicans should unite on candidates. A solid and unanimous hard-money delegation of hard-money Republicans and hard-money Democrats would be New York city's decisive answer to the incendiary assault begun in Chicago against its interests and against the interests of progressive, intelligent, and thrifty citizens everywhere; and such an answer would secure for the electorate of New York city the largest measure of recognition possible in Washington under the Administration of WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Why John Bull Grabs the Land. According to the London Standard, the Governor of British Guiana, Sir Augustus

W. L. HEMMING, has lately visited the region claimed by Venezuela and overrun by England, in order to see whether it is really valuable. He finds that instead of being, as it has sometimes been called, a worthless swamp and fever hole, "not worth the risk of a diplomatic or any other sort of a quarrel," it is rich in gold-bearing quartz. He is going, therefore, to lay his conclusions before Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in England, and it is hoped that his visit will have an important pearing on the Government's attitude upon the Venezuela boundary dispute. The purpose it would seem, is to induce England to hold the tract in controversy, rather than to encourage her to find out who, in the opinion of a fair and competent referee,

rightfully owns it. At one mine Sir AUGUSTUS HEMMING found that a vield of 776 ounces of gold had been reported as the result of the first ten days of crushing. This mine was "in the heart of the region claimed by Venezuela." The country, as described by a correspondent of the Standard. is "threaded with rivers as multifarious as the lines on the palm of the hand," and these, though somewhat perilous from floods, form the only highways, except for a short railway on the coast, and for the road recently cut, at Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S request, from Barima to Acarabisci. On the savannas of the tableland, which are illimitable vistas of high grass, countless herds of cattle might graze. The trees, of vast girth and of enormous height before their branches begin, are so closely packed that their interlacing arms form a dense roof of foliage and make up forests of a grandeur inconceivable to those who know only European woodlands.

Then, as to gold, it will be remembered that the English encroachments on Venezuelan territory, which caused the breaking off of diplomatic relations, began in the autumn of 1884. The Standard's correspondent shows that in that year, by placer mining, the returns of British Guiana mining record that 250 ounces of gold were obtained: the next year, 939; the next, 6.518; the next, 10,986; the next, 20,216; and so on, until last year 122,744 ounces were secured. In other words, "a few thousand negro miners and a few white managers have, by simply washing the alluvial, not by crushing quartz, produced 759,490 ounces of gold since 1884." The correspondent may not have in mind Lord Salisbury's "40,000 English subjects" when he thus describes the mining adventurers, but the point is that now not only placer mining is going on but that there is an abundance of rich goldbearing quartz to be crushed.

The largest quantities of gold, frankly adds this authority, have come "from the Barima, the Cuyuni, and the Essequibo disricts, the very area which Venezuela says belongs to her." The hopes of British Guiana for the future are therefore "con tingent, in a large degree, upon the continued and secure possession of the whole of the territory between the Schomburgk line and the Essequibo." And it appears that the case is the more critical, because the sugar industry, "almost the sole industry before 1884," and still the dominant one, is, under the European bounty system, on its last legs, and, without some change in that system, will cease sooner or later to be carried on for export. Here is another reason why British Guiana should hold on to the mining regions, no matter to whom they belong. With the rich prospects there, there need be no fear that when King Sugar has given his last gasp, the popula-

tion will not be able to do without him.' Besides, this tract can be held without the hard work needed in Africa, "as there are no savage tribes to be dispossessed." The administration demands no such work as has been required from Col. Sir F. CARRINGron south of the Zambesi, and from Sir H. H. JOHNSTON on the shores of Lake Nyassa: "LORENGULA and his like have no counterparts in the ortheastern shoulder of the South American continent; there is no King Parmerss in the Hinterland to namper the trader or sodden the ground of the fores groves with the blood of human sacrifice; nor is there the like of M'Hanuk, the Arab slave dealer. The country has but to be dotted still further with police stations, and a cordon of such stations stretched along the Ven-zuelan and Brazilian frontiers (with a Maxin run aplece as a salutary object lesson for possible out awabeyond the control of either Caracas or itto de Janeiro), for life and property to be made as secure as in London itself. These are point, well worthy of at tention when the time comes to carry out the scheme conceived by Mr. Chamberlais, and described by him in a despatch written last September, for granting large concessions to British capitalists for the exploitation and development of the interior. That cheme, it will be remembered, related exclusively to the northwest, the heart of the area claimed by Venezuela. Mr. Chammanain wished to begin there.

Such calm proposals to hold on to all that Great Britain has grabbed explain why Venezuela, after years of entreaty, despaired of getting justice from that country, and appealed to the United States for aid. Not the slightest objection appears to be felt in England to describ-These are districts in which the nomina- ing this disputed area as the one allowed to grind their cane. This, he says,

claimed by Venezuela," only there must be no adjustment of that claim, except by awarding to Great Britain all the land which she has seized. Lord SALISBURY represents this view in refusing to refer to arbitration any districts "settled;" and meanwhile the current appeals to British cupidity, by describing the richness of the region in gold and timber, are to lead to more and more "settling," as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN describes it. In short, John BULL will hold on to the land he has overrun, because it is worth holding on to.

The Cost of an Education at Prince

ton. The celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Princeton University is likely to attract general attention to that institution. One of the subjects which is certain to excite interest and inquiry will be the actual cost of tuition and residence at that seat of learning. To supply information on that head the college authorities have published a pamphlet giving, we are assured, a trustworthy exhibit of what constitutes reasonable and necessary expenses for students of small and moderate means at Princeton at the present time. The publication is timely for more reasons than one; it will dispel the rumors lately current that the remarkable expansion of Princeton University in recent years has been attended with a corresponding increase in the amount of money needed to secure an education. It is true that many sons of rich men have

been drawn to Princeton by the improved

educational advantages there attainable;

some of these lads have had large allowances, and, in the case of a few, scarcely any limitation has been placed upon their disbursements. Such young men, however, are rare exceptions compared with the mass of undergraduates, and they do not justify the belief that a poor boy, or one of narrow means, cannot avail himself of the opportunities for instruction now offered at Princeton. The student of moderate means is still, as he always was, the prevailing type at this university. Here he can live comfortably, and find it unnecessary to stint himself in money matters, although his annual expenses are covered by the modest sum of \$500 or less. This is proved by statistics collected during the past year from three recent classes, including the last senior class. The two grades of honor men were made the subject of inquiry, because such men, particularly the second grade men, are generally acknowledged to be the representative men of the college. In one of these classes the seven first group men in the scademic department, who graduated with the distinction of magna cum laude, reported their expenses for each of the four years in the college course. The average annual outlay of one of these men averaged less than \$300 and that of another less than \$400. If we ask what was the average yearly outlay in this group, the answer is \$442.68. A glance at the expenses of the second group in the same class, composed of men who graduated cum laude, will be found quite as interesting. Twenty-four men of this group gave an account of their disbursements during the four collegiate years. The disbursements ranged from \$275 to \$700 annually; but the average man in this group expended \$423,12.5 each year during his college course. To thirteen of the twenty-four the cost of an education at Princeton was less than \$400. In an other class, out of the seven magna cum laude men four expended less than \$400 a year; one of these was a conspicuous athlete, and at the end of his course was voted the best all-around man in his class. In a third class, which contained an unusual number of hard students no fewer than fifteen men graduated magna cum laude. Twelve of these obtained their college education at an expense of \$500 or less per year; four spent \$400 or less annually; four supported themselves in part, and one paid nearly half his college bills from prizes which he won at Princeton. The second group in the same class num bered thirty-nine graduates cum laude, three-fourths of whom expended \$500 or less each year. If the two groups of honor men of this class be taken together, we observe that forty out of the fifty-four more able to live at Princeton for \$500 a year or less. These men, of course, are the assiduous students of the class, but they also rep resent the social element no less than the literary and the athletic element. One-fourth of them are members of the Senior and Junior social clubs. It is these honor men who support the literary societies, edit the

are, in short, the solid men of the class. For the student of very narrow means nowever, the argument drawn from average expenses is not sufficiently encouraging What the poor student wants to know is not the average but the minimum cost of a college education; he wishes to learn what is the least possible outlay in return for which a young man may graduate at Princeton. To supply the required information on this point the pamphlet before us prints a large number of letters, which prove that students of ability who are economical in their habits can complete the academical course at Princeton for less than \$300 a year, provided they obtain a scholarship. It s also made plain that this sum may be mate rially reduced by taking advantage of the opportunities for self-help. In truth, not a ew men have managed to go through Princeton in this way, with practically no expense. The frequent references in the letters here reprinted to assistance received from the college are explained by a statement in the last annual catalogue, that the Princeton authorities are accustomed to remit, upon application, a portion of the tuition fees in the academic department (\$100 of the \$150) in the case of candidates for the ministry or of sons of ministers, and also in the case of other applicants who present satisfactory testimonials of good moral character and of more than ordinary intellectual ability, with the assurance that the aid requested is absolutely required.

undergraduate publications, and speak for

the college in intercollegiate debates; who

The Crops in Cuba.

Instead of finding one belligerent in Cuba protecting the cultivation of the soil and the other destroying it, we may henceforth find both more or less engaged in destruction

In the early stages of the war Spain raised a cry of indignation against the insurgents because they burned sugar plantations, and declared them enemies of innocent commerce and industry who deserved the execra tion of mankind. The answer of GOMEZ and MACEO was that the plantations furnished their enemies with the sinews of war, and that it was as legitimate to destroy supplies as to fight armies. Now, after denouncing this reasoning we find WEYLER adopting it. The proposal to prohibit agricultural work attributed to him was based on the assertion that many planters make terms with the insurgents under which they are to be

furnishes the enemy with money, which is turned into ammunition, and so he, too, would make war against the crops.

It may be imagined what the condition of the beautiful island must become, with all forces thus combined to ruin it. But it is also a revelation of the military weakness of Spain that she turns her activities into this channel. With operations against the patriot armies so fruitless, a show of resolution and energy is kept up by WEYLER'S purposes against the crops. But the indications now are that the plan originally ascribed to him will not be fully carried out.

A friend of ours at New Whatcom, Wash sends us an extract from the Champion of that place, a so-called newspaper, which alleges that CHARLES A. DANA Of THE NEW YORK SUN rirtually gives up the fight, and is now engaged in advising people what to do after the free oinage of silver is established."

Who the editor of the Champion is we do not know, and we do not care, except as we must regard his case with sadness. He is a liar for n no hope is visible. "Their part shall be the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone.

Mr. JOHN BOYD THACHER of Albany must se one of those men who had rather be kicked into notoriety than to be simply an honest man faithful to his principles. Bah! But New York politics will be rid of him after this canvass.

Was it necessary for Mr. H. H. ROCKWELL the permanent Chairman at Buffalo, to grovel so completely as he did in his worship of the diver idol? Perhaps so; the greatest abasement seems to be requisite for that purpose, more especially when the worshippe knows that the whole business is a humbug. Mr. ROCKWELL only seemed to get down lower than usual with the crowd.

The power for good or ill lies in the Buffalo Convention. It is the prayer of every loyal Democrat that it will use its power with wisdom and discretion. —Syndeuse Courier.

Oh, no, the Buffalo Convention was powerles for either good or ill. It was tied hand and foot by Repudiation instructions. It will only be memorable as a nominally Democratic Convention, which put up a ticket that was buried out of sight by the biggest popular majority in the long history of New York politics. The Buffalo Convention was past praying for: it was given over to the devil. But it will be of use as a warning for all time against the political policy of treachery to Democratic principle; of making war on the welfare of the whole people of the State of New York.

This much is to be put to the credit of the delegates to the despicable Buffalo Convention: They have shown indications of a sense of shame, and they have not taken their selfhumiliation and self-stultification frivolously. Manifestly it has weighed heavily on their spirits.

Mr. HENRY H. ANDERSON, who died suddenly at York Harbor, in Maine, yesterday, was one of the soundest, ablest, and most successful lawyers at the New York bar; a Democrat faithful to the principles of his party, and a man always loyal to his friends and his duty. What he got he deserved, and he lost nothing through negligence of the many and great trusts confided to his integrity and his wisdom

Mr. ROCKWELL went on glibly enough in his address as permanent Chairman of the Buffalo Convention until he came to the matter of wages. Then he stumbled and dodged the question. He had grown eloquent over the rise in prices which would result from the 53-cent dollar; but to show the advantage to workingmen of getting their wages in 53-cent dollars and paying double for the necessities of living, was too much for him. Therefore he turned about and began to abuse those who pay the wages, as dangerous political exemplars for workingmen, on the ground that as the employers want 100cent dollars, 53-cent dollars must be good for the employees! Any workingmen who think that they can get ahead of their employers by voting to make them pay wages in cheap money will be convinced by Mr. ROCKWELL's stilly talk; but the sane majority will prefer to continue to get their pay in 100-cest dollars. No argument o prove that the 53-cent dollar would be of advantage to wage earners, or anything except a terrible loss, has been constructed constructed. It is no wonder that Mr. Rock-WELL fought shy of such an impossible task.

In the opinion of the Buffalo Convention, thing in Democratic history. What sort of a thing in Democratic history is a Convention which can thus glorify Repudiation and advertise its own moral degradation?

This year, again, as for several years past, there have been sent from the port of New York to London large consignments of California fruits, mostly peaches, plums, and pears. The fruit growers of California are exceedingly anxions to obtain a footbold in the English market. as their product is far greater than the demand for it in the United States. So favorable is the Golden State for fruit culture that millions of capital have been invested in it, and hundreds of thousands of acres are devoted to it. Many of the fruits, not always including the oranges and the apples which we get here, are of most excellent quality, greatly superior to those which England procures from the countries of

southern Europe or northern Africa. Yet the exportation of California fruits to England has not been profitable in any of the years in which they have been shipped. Within the past three months sales have been duli and prices low in the London market, as may be seen in a report printed elsewhere.

It would seem that some better means of transportation overland from San Francisco to New York, the port of shipment, must be devised, so that the fruits may be in a proper condition when they reach the London market.

Seriously Answered

From the Boston Journal. E. H. writes: "What is the difference between the new one-dollar and five-dollar bills ?" If he were to ask idly, we should accommodate him with the ancient jest: "The difference is \$4." a joke synchronous with "How do you spell stove pipe?" But the handwriting of E. H. shows earnestness in every line, dot, and crossing. He therefore deserves a serious answer. On the one-dollar bill there is a serious answer. On the one-dollar bill there is a woman left-handed. On the five-dollar bill there is a

Bryan's Law Practice. From the Philadelphia Times. BHAROKIS, Sept. 15. Judge Lansing of Lincoln, Neb., er, and he says in the past six years the candilate for the Presidency has argued but one

Judge Lansing states that while Bryan is highly re-spected in Lincoln, the residents of that place were

ounded when they heard the result of the Chicago Worrying About the Other Const New. From the Denner Republican (Pop.) The campaign on the Pacific coast should receive

mittee than it seems to receive. Some of the States in that section are anything but certain for the free Comtug and Going. From the Olympian.

ore attention from the National Democratic Con

The Republican piurality in Vermont, 89,008, reads the same both ways, backward and forward. That is certainly a razzie dazzie for Mr. Bryan. We get him

Mentucky Amenities. From the Hazel Green Herald. In Estill county, at Grove's sawmill, Dodd Waters a shotgun at Pere Wills, and Pete

plugged Dodd in the stomach with a pistol ball.

oming and we get him going.

Votes' Votees. The rock-ribbed hills of old Vermont Spoke to the pines of Maine and the murmuring pines made answer.
"Econosty shall reign:" CALIFORNIA FRUITS IN ENGLAND. Another Year of Disappointment for Grow

ers and Shippers. The shipment of California fruits to London this year began about the middle of the month of July, when a consignment of 4,000 boxes of cears and plums from Sacramento was transported over see in the American line steamshir St. Louis. English buyers had been rendered cautious by their experiences in other years, and the prices obtained for the fruits in the London market were unsatisfactory to the sellers. Complaint was made that some of the boxes were damaged, and that both the pears and the plums were too small to command good prices The average selling price of the pears, which were Bartletta, was from \$1.32 to \$1.92 per of 50 pounds, and the plums were sold for \$1.80 per crate. Making allowance for freight, insurance, and cost of handling, the prices realized

were lower than those then prevalent here. At the sale in London on the last day of July he pears brought \$1.38 to \$1.80, while the plums brought \$2,28, an advance upon the price at the previous sale.

Two weeks later a consignment of 10,600 half eases from California, consisting of peaches. pears, and plums, arrived in London were of superior size and quality, and in fine condition. Nevertheless, the selling price was very low. The peaches ranged from 84 cents to \$1.56; the plums from 72 cents to \$1.92; Willam pears from 72 to 84 cents, and Hardys were disposed of at \$1.44. Large lots were taken by German and Russian buyers. It was said that prices were depressed on account of the abunlance of French and English fruits in the Lonion market.

The fourth consignment, which consisted of 4.280 half cases, was offered in London on Aug. 21. The prices were again poor, buyers declaring that the fruits were overripe. Pears, 78 cents to \$1.32; peaches, \$1.08 to \$1.68, and plums, \$1.26 to \$1.40.

A week later 5,000 half cases arrived in London from California. Prices were even lower than in the previous week, though the fruit was in good condition. Peaches, 72 cents to \$1.24: pears, 48 cents to 84 cents; plums, 48 cents to \$2.04 for a very superior quality. There were again great quantities of French and English fruits in the London market.

In the first week of the present month of September, a consignment of 5,000 half cases from California was put up at auction in London. The prices realized were better than at the previous week's sale, owing to a scarcity in the market. Peaches, \$1.08 to \$1.32; pears, 90 cents to \$1.32; plums, \$1.74. All the fruits were excellent, excepting a lot of cleigean pears, which were small and hard and brought only 78 cents.

The reports of later sales are not at hand. The prices obtained at the several sales since the first consignment was delivered in July have

Much more money has been lost than made in

have been poor.

Much more money has been lost than made in the exportation of California fruits to London. A number of determined capitalists, however, are engaged in the trade, and some of them expect better times in it hereafter. They are deserving of success.

It is difficult to see how the risks and the expenses of the transportation of the more perishable fruits across the American continent and the Atlantic Ocean can be greatly reduced. Within a few years there has, indeed, been a reduction in the cost of carriage from Sacramento to New York; but the companies have refused to further lower their rates. Upon steamships of two of the Atlantic lines there are refrigerating compartments for the service of the fruit exporters; but they have proved less profitable than had been expected.

There is always a domand in England for good and ripe and red American appies, the crop of which this year in all the apple-growing States, including the State of New York, is immense. There might also be profit for the peach growers of the East in sending more of their crop abroad, as the peaches grown here can be taken to London in better condition than those from California. The peach crop of this season is especially bountiful, and yet, for some reason, the retail price to the consumer in this city is far too high for the encouragement of the trade in peaches. There ought also to be a large market abroad for Eastern grown pears. The Agricultural Commissioner for this State has manifested an especial interest in the subject, and he recently advised fruit growers to send exhibits to the Commissioner for this State has manifested an especial interest in the subject, and he recently advised fruit growers to send exhibits to the International Horticultural Exposition which is to be held at Hamburg next year. In a report to the State Department at Washington, the United States Consul at Zurich speaks of the success that has attended the introduction into France of American prunes, and gives his opinion that the trade can be greatly enlarged in other foreign countries. The United States Consul at the German city of Chemnitz has striven energetically to enlarge the demand for American fruits, especially apples, in Germany; but he has not been sustained in a proper way. It is doubtful whether California lemons could be profitably exported to England, for It is doubtful whether California lemons could be profitably exported to England, for Sicily lemons, which are generally produced in abundance, hold the market there. At an auction sale of them in London, a short time ago, 27,000 boxes were disposed of at a price lower than ordinary. But California ought, at the least, to relieve the United States from dependence upon foreign countries for lemons. The lemon groves of that State are not expedited, producting the state are to exceedingly productive that State are so exceedingly productive that profits from them as high as \$350 an acre were not uncommon last year. Here is one hing that affects the California lenon raisers: they want too high a profit upon their crop. Here it is that the average annual importations of this fruit from abroad for years have amounted to nearly 3,000,000 boxes, while California are applied to the state of the control of the state of t

ornia growsonly about one-tenth as many boxes. The vineyardists of California are far behin The vineyardists of California are far behind their European competitors in the quality of their grapes. Prof. Hayne says they must suffer so long as they refuse to graft their stock on strong resistant vines. The wines produced there have acquired a large measure of popularity over the country; but it is necessary that there should be an improvement in quality.

The apricot orchards of California have produced abundantly this year, and the crop is estimated at from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 bounds in its green state. The fruit was harvested in July.

The California fig growers, as appeared by a lotter from Fresno printed in The Sun, have begun to supplant the figs of Smyrna. For a time the culture of this fruit on the Pacific coast was abandoned as unprofitable, but there

time the culture of this fruit on the Pacific coast was abandoned as unprofitable, but there has been a revival of it this year, and experienced horticulturists have come to the conclusion that there are raise fruit of this kind as good as any that has ever been brought from Asia Minor. If they are right, there is a large and profitable market for them in the eastern haif of the United States. It has been a glorious year for many varieties of fruit, not only beyond the mountains, but on this side of them. The export trade to Europe ought to be worth millions of dollars annually.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As one might easily imagine, the Paris papers and the French public, too, according to the despatches. ridicule the story of the great Russo-Fenian onspiracy. For them the so-called discovery by the brilliant British police is a big mare's nest, a stupid attempt to throw an obstacle in the way of the Czar's visit to Paris, and to turn public attention from the victims of English prison reform.

Whatever plots and plans Tynan may have had, and it is by no means certain that he had any, it is not likely, in view of the present French sentiment toward England, that his ex-French sentiment toward England, that his extra lition will be granted. Neither is if at all clear, sentiment apart, that the new treaty between France and England is retroactive, and, if it is not, the Phonix Park affair must be irrelevant and immaterial, as our lawyers say. The whole thing is so supply that it leads to the suscicion that John Kull is dead and that Jack Faltaff is now on deck.

If Tynan's extradition is refused, with a slap in the face to England, what a wild Irish hoorah for France we will hear all over this country. To be sure, the British press may howl over the shielding of an assassin. But is Tynan an assassin? From all that we can learn about him, he is simply a blatherskite who would love to be hanged just for the notoriety of the thing.

would love to be hanged just for the notoriety of the thing.

Viewing it from the present standpoint, this Jack-and-the-licanstalk story is at least bound to boom the new Irish-American association known as the Alliance, and that is all it is likely to accomplish. The leaders in that movement are happy just now. Probably they have a right to be joyful.

John is dead! Long live Jack!

NEW YORK, Sept. 17. COMMON SENSE.

Southern Beauties and Northern Magazines. To rest Editor of The Sun-Sice You print in your to-day's issue a letter from "D. H. X." stating that "a cortain well-known magazine published in New York" prints "pictures of Southern beauties" and charges the subjects \$15 apiecs. On behalf of Munsey's Magazine, which has printed many portraits of Southern women. I request you to allow me to state emphatically that the publisher of that magazine never accepts payment of any sort for anything, picnever accepts payment of any sort for anything, ple-ture or reading matter, printed in its pages, except, of course, in those devoted to advertising. On behalf of journalism in general, I request "D. H.X." to name the periodical he anonymously accuses. I do

HIS FIRST AND LAST DROP. Newspaper Man's Sensations While Deseending by Means of a Parachute.

From the Meriden Record. Withing W. Judd of the Record staff ascended n a balloon Monday evening from Hanover Park. Newspaper men have made balloon aspensions in cars or baskets attached to a gas balloon managed by a practical aeronaut, but to manage the air-ship alone and to drop with a parachute is entirely unprecedented. About 5.000 people witnessed the ascension. The story

of the trip is told by Mr. Judd as follows: "The idea of going up in a balloon is associated in the minds of most people with the tentible. The aeronaut is possibly doomed to a horrible death and he holds the fascinated atention of the spectators, but I feel as if I had just descended from a serene world, as though for a few moments I had been transported into a clime where alluring quietude prevailed. Is was the pleasantest sensation, or series of sensations, that I ever experienced. Of course

was the pleasantest sensation, or series of sensations, that I ever experienced. Of course there is some satisfaction in being on terra firms again, but it was not half so violent an act as I had anticipated.

"It was entirely my own idea. I made a detailed study of the mechanism of the balloon for two weeks, and finding Mr. Gould a very careful and practical man in the management of the graceful air globe, when he told me I might go up any time I chose I began to consider the matter more seriously.

"I have never had any tendencies toward the circus ring, and plebelan love of creating a sonsation is not mine, but it would be a novet thing, and the idea of flunking never occurred to me. Gould Crosby and Burdette worked assiduously to see that every rope of the parachute lay on the ground in perfect order. At last everything was ready. The balloon swaved with symmetrical fulness, the ropes at the bottom were gathered and the parachute attacked. I gos into the trapeze, fixed the wrist lock, and snapped the catch at my belt.

"I stood firmly on the ground. The word was given to let go, the balloon arose from above the pit, the closely folded parashute was drawn up from the ground in a tautline. It seemed a slow motion enough, but suddenly the trapeze drew me from my feet, and I was swept with great speed into space. This was the only frightful moment of the trip. I was dragged away from all things tangible; the earth was near so that by comparison I could be aware of my speed, but in a twinkling almost this terror left me. I tried to grasp by a supreme mental effort the facts of my condition, and I became contented.

"I first looked down and saw the upturned faces fade instantly until I could no longer see anything but a tiny circle. Then I let go of the rope with my right hand, and taking off my cap, leaned down and waved it. I folt a sense of excilaration and thought I heard a faint mur-induced but my weight caused them to unwind,

rope with my right hand, and taking off my cap, leaned down and waved it. I felt a sense of exhilization and thought I heard a faint murmur of voices.

"Then I looked up; the parachute ropes were twisted, but my weight caused them to unwind, and in a moment every cord hung straight from the folds of the parachute to the ring from which my trapeze was suspended. I reached up and took firm hold of this wooden ring and moved more to the centre of my seat. All feeling of fear was eradicated.

"Now I looked down. I could not discern a human being nor a group of human beings. The earth was bathed in a translucent twilight, and it seemed as though far below was spread a wonderful carpet of soft green and woven with quaint patterns. The lake appeared very nearly under me: distances below were to be measured in inches. The spot of water was about as large as a sheet of writing paper. I swept the boundary of the green circle with my syes. I could see countless villages and several cities and the sound. West Peak was like an ant hill. It is estimated that I ascended 4,000 feet.

"A pistol shot disturbed me and I realized the moment to cut loose had come. No use to meditate on the possible results: I had thought of that enough beforehand. I reached up my right hand, and, without allowing myself to think, gave the rope a quick and sharp pull. Everything gave way beneath me—I fell a dead weight probably over a hundred feet. I had the appeared to come to a sudden stop. I looked up. The parachute had opened and floated like a protecting bird overhead. I took, so I am told, over a minute and a naif to ride down.

"As when I went up the earth seemed to sink, so as I came down the fairy carpet danced up to meet me. At last I saw dark figures running in the fields. The houses, woods, and fields moved along in a procession. I thought I would land in an open meadow, but I passed over it. Ves. I was about to strike a house—I cleared it and feil easily through the brish over the treetop and I hung in a swing. It was a small tree and I

-Licenses to sell eigsrettes in Fort Wayne, Ind., ost \$500 each, and some dealers have taken advantage of the political campaign to circumvent the law. They sell party buttons and throw in the cigarettes. -According to the reports sent out from Ken

tucky, the only difficulty squirrel hunters experience now is in dodging their game, for the squirrels scramble from limb to limb on every side of the in the woods, and run in every furrow of the cornfields. -Just before the time announced for the intended

opening of a saloon in the Quaker community of

Carthage, Mo., the building was burned down, and the proprietor, who had suspected some antagonistic moves and had been watching for them, has made charges to the Public Prosecutor against some of the leading men of the place. -In use on the electric afract railway of Bidds

ford, Me., is a peculiar track tester, based upon an adaptation of the telephone. A man sits in a car and talks continuously into a mouthpiece which is connected electrically with a receiver held by a man in the power house. A break in the conver sation shows where the track connections are faulty. -Mahogany seds at Minatitian, Vera Crus, as

from \$35 to \$45 a ton for large timber, and one large dealer there sells 1,000 tons a year to New York and European buyers. On a visit to Mexico city lately he said that although the stock had run out in some parts of the lathmus of Tchuanteped there were inexhaustible supplies still in the can-

tral portions and also in parts of Vera Crus. Poreign Notes of Real Interest.

Handel's organ, given by the composer to the London Foundling Hospital in 1750, is being reno vated. Handel played on it himself at the dedication, when the crush was so great that centlemen were requested "to come without their swords and ladies without their hoops."

Marriages in Ireland last year were far above the average, the number being 23,120, and the average of the last ten years 22,000. Of those married 83% per cent, were able to sign their names on the register. There were ten marriages between Quakers and only five between Jews Russia has a submarine boat, driven by elec-

tricity, that can make ten knots on hour it to nineteen feet long, weight a ton, and the mach ery is so simple that one man can manage it with out special training. It does not sink more than seven feet and can stay two hours under water. Termites bored through the lead pipe and the cotton and jute insulating envelope enclosing the Tonkin cable in less than a year. M. Bouvier, who has investigated the matter and reported on it re-cently to the Academie des Sciences, recommends that the cotton and jute be steeped in a solution of sulphate of copper as a protection.

English pigheadedness was shown in a recent block of thirty hours on the Grand Junction Ca-nal in Northamptonshire, the captains of two barges arriving at a small lock from opposite the rections each insisting on going through first, Over a hundred canal hoats were kept waiting till one of the men gave way by order of the proprietor

of his boat, Some medical students travelling on the train between Seville and Cordova stuck a skull on the next compartment, accompanying the reform ance with groans. A woman opened the most and tried to jump out when the train was storped, and it was found that one old lady had died of fright another had fainted, and an old man had lost his

Advice to those about to marry is given in

businessiike way by this notice pasted on an 1 g lish country church door: "We desire ture many will come to be married in Out of a population of nearly 8,000 there ly ought to be a mese number of macr ... year. Fees vary from 10s, upward. Th ing a fully choral service, with organ, same at a day's notice, at from two to fo It is to be hoped that many will take a these chural marriages, as the fees will for the heavy expenses of the church While most of Mencick's Italian printing harshly treated, many or them paratively easy time. The wealth women instated that their husbands

into their houses those prisoners who render services that gratified their ; ity, so that hair cutters, perfume took and shoemakers are very well; Taitou herself set an example in t those of the officers and soldiers a pencil skilfully live in her rethe the best conditions, being employed in . walls of her new palace. A photoiderable sums of money by traits of the ladies of the court.

not believe that any reputable New York magazine does what he alleges. R. H. TITHERIMOTOS. Hanaging Editor of Munocy's Magazine.